

## NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. GUSTAV HARTLAUB, an Honorary Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Bremen on Nov. 20, 1900, in the 87th year of his age. From memorial notices by Dr. Rudolf Blasius (*Zeitschrift für Orn.*, Jan. 1901) and Dr. Moritz Lindeman (*Orn. Monatsb.*, Jan. 1901) we learn that Dr. Hartlaub was born in Bremen, Nov. 8, 1814, his father being the head of one of the oldest and most prominent mercantile houses of that city, and also a senator. He received his early education at the Bremen training school, and later studied medicine and natural history at the universities of Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen. After receiving his medical degree he traveled in Austria, Holland, France, England and Scotland, studying in Vienna, Leyden, Paris, London and Edinburgh. He then settled in Bremen as a practising physician, following his profession till his death, and visiting the Alps of Northern Italy and Switzerland for a few weeks in summer for rest and recreation.

As regards his ornithological work, for twenty-five years (1846-1871) he wrote for Troschel's '*Archiv für Naturgeschichte*' the '*Berichte über die Leistungen in Naturgeschichte der Vögel*,' the most useful and valuable record of ornithological literature for this period. In 1857, appeared his '*System der Ornithologie Westafrika's*,' the first general work on the birds of that region, and still one of the most useful. His '*Beitrag zur Fauna Centralpolynesiens*' followed in 1867, and his '*Die Vogel Madagaskars und der benachbarten Inselgruppen*' in 1877. His lesser ornithological writings number several hundred titles, published mainly in the '*Journal für Ornithologie*' and in the '*Abhandlungen*' of the Bremen Natural History Society. He was greatly interested in geographical exploration and exerted his great influence in behalf of numerous German expeditions of this character. He was president for many years of the Bremen Natural History Society, and also of the *Deutsche Ornithologische Gessellschaft*. His services to descriptive ornithology have been eminent, his name having long been one of the most prominent in the literature of the science.

BARON EDMOND DE SÉLYS LONG-SCHIAMPS, a Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Biège, Belgium, Dec. 11, 1900, in the 87th year of his age. A notice of his life and scientific work will be given in a subsequent number of this journal.

MR. GEORGE A. BOARDMAN, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home at Calais, Maine, Jan. 11, 1901, at the age of 83 years. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 5, 1818, and went with his parents to Calais in 1828. His ancestors came from

Yorkshire, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1637. Mr. Boardman, for over thirty years, was engaged in the lumber business on the St. Croix River, retiring from active business in 1871. He was well known as an enthusiastic naturalist and sportsman, and was a warm friend of the late Dr. T. M. Brewer and Professor Baird, and of many later and less prominent naturalists. It was his habit for many years to spend his winters in Florida, stopping at Washington, New York, and other points on the journey to and from Maine to his winter home, to renew acquaintance with his many naturalist and other friends.

The present writer first made his acquaintance at Jacksonville, Florida, in December, 1868, and later the same winter passed a few days with him at Enterprise, on Lake George. He had already become familiar with the bird life of Florida, where for many years it was his habit to collect specimens and take field notes, giving liberally of his specimens to Professor Baird for the Smithsonian Institution, and sharing his field notes with other workers. As early as 1862 he published a 'Catalogue of the Birds found in the Vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy' (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, pp. 122-132), an annotated list of 231 species. His collection of Maine birds is notably complete, numbering it is said, 278 species (*cf.* Forest and Stream, Aug. 5, 1899), and comprising some 2500 specimens, mounted and in skins, besides a large collection of eggs. He was a frequent contributor to 'Forest and Stream' and other natural history journals, including the 'American Naturalist' and the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' and up to the last days of his life is said to have contributed, "statedly, every week," to the Calais 'Times,' "an article on such natural history subjects as engage the interest of the household readers and inform them of the peculiar places which familiar creatures of the fields and swamps and woods occupy in the animal kingdom."

Mr. Boardman was a man of genial and attractive personality, and after his retirement from business, some thirty years ago, devoted much of his leisure to travel and natural history pursuits, his interests in such matters having a wide scope.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLIFFORD BROWN, United States Volunteers, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died January 16, 1901, at Los Angeles, California, of dysentery contracted in the Philippines. Captain Brown was born at Portland, Maine, March 28, 1872. He early showed a strong taste for electrical science, and made a special study of this at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, where he graduated with very high rank in 1893. Almost immediately thereafter he was employed by the New York Telegraph and Telephone Company in its engineer department. His advancement was rapid, and, at the breaking out of the war with Spain, he occupied a position of responsibility not often given to so young a man. He had, however, been a member of the Seventh Regiment for several years, and he believed it

his duty to go to the war. He went as a captain in the Eighth New York. It should be said that he went eagerly; for he was a born soldier, — a tall, lithe, very handsome man, of the pronounced blonde type, quiet, fearless, and a natural leader. He was kept at Chickamauga and elsewhere in the South throughout the war, serving, after the Eighth was mustered out, as a lieutenant in the Two-Hundred-and-Third, in his eagerness to see active service. After the latter regiment was also mustered out, he enlisted, on June 22, 1899, in the engineer corps of the regular army, and was at once sent to the Philippines.

Brown was the only man of the engineers who went with General Young on the famous 'hike' from a point near Manila through Luzon to Vigan on the north coast. He won the highest commendations from his superiors, including General Young, for gallantry and for efficiency as an engineer throughout that most arduous expedition. All of the maps of the route followed were drawn by him, under almost inconceivable difficulties, and are beautiful examples of field drafting.

Returned to Manila, Brown was put in charge of the building of a bridge at Paranaque. It is characteristic of him that he worked upon this bridge for weeks while so ill that he should have been in hospital. He stuck to the work until it was finished, and thus made his death certain. Had he lived, he would soon have received the commission in the regular army which he coveted.

Captain Brown was always a lover and student of birds. While living at Portland, he wrote a number of interesting notes which were published in 'The Auk.' — N. C. B.

JAMES MACKINLAY, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home on November 30, 1899. Mr. MacKinlay was born in Pictou on June 16, 1819, and throughout his life was an ardent student of birds. His collection, containing many rare and interesting specimens, was presented by him, some years before his death, to the Pictou Academy, where it is now on exhibition.

AUDUBON WHELOCK RIDGWAY, only son of Robert Ridgway, died in Chicago, Feb. 22, 1901, of pneumonia. Although not a member of the American Ornithologist's Union he had taken up the study of birds, and at the time of his death was assistant in the department of ornithology in the Field Columbian Museum, a position to which he was appointed in November 1900. During this short term of service he had, in addition to the varied work connected with the museum, prepared a list of desiderata among the birds of Illinois, and named a large collection of Philippine Island birds. Although having so brief a time in which to prove his ability, he performed the duties of his position to the complete satisfaction of his employers, both the Director of the museum and the Curator of the Department of Ornithology highly commending his efforts.

Mr. Ridgway was born at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1877, and was in his twenty-fourth year. He was very popular among the young folks of his acquaintance, hundreds of whom have in his death met with a personal bereavement. — C. W. R.

'THE WESTERN ORNITHOLOGIST,' we regret to see, has passed out of existence, its publisher, Mr. Charles C. Tryon, having entered the service of the U. S. Army. It appears, however, to have a worthy successor in 'THE BITTERN, a Bi-monthly Magazine devoted exclusively to Ornithology and Oölogy,' edited and published by Mr. Glen M. Hathorn, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with Mr. Carl Fritz Henning of Boone, Iowa, as associate editor. Mr. Henning was formerly associate editor of 'The Western Ornithologist,' and will have charge of the review department of 'The Bittern.' The first number, dated January, 1901, gives promise of a successful career, being typographically pleasing and well-filled with creditable matter, including a number of excellent half-tone illustrations. We wish our new contemporary the success it so well deserves.

'AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY' is the title of a new monthly illustrated magazine, "for the home and school," published by Charles K. Reed, 75 Thomas St., Worcester, Mass., and edited by C. Albert Reed. A feature of the magazine is the publication of "the life history of four or five birds" in each number, with illustrations of the birds and their eggs. The magazine is well printed and the illustrations are excellent.

'THE PETREL, an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to Ornithology and Oölogy,' comes to us from Palestine, Oregon, the first number bearing date January, 1901. It is edited by John William Martin, and presents a very attractive appearance. It contains a number of interesting articles by well-known writers and several full-page half-tone illustrations of nests and eggs, including those of the American Eared Grebe, the Western Grebe, and the American Coot. We extend to each of these new comers a cordial welcome and our best wishes.

THE WORK of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is of special interest to biologists as well as to the agriculturist. From the Annual Report of the Acting-Chief of the Survey, Dr. T. S. Palmer, for the year ending June, 1900, we gather the following: Field work was carried on in southern Texas, particularly along the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Brownsville and west to Laredo along the lower Rio Grande, by Mr. Vernon Bailey and Mr. H. C. Oberholser. The work of outlining the life zones in California was continued in the Coast Range, and carried southward to San Francisco Bay, under the personal direction of Dr. Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, and work was also continued on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, from Sierra Valley to the Yosemite. Work was continued in Alaska, chiefly near the coast, by Mr. W. H. Osgood, and Mr. E. A. Preble was sent on what proved to

be a very successful expedition to the region about the southern end of Hudson Bay.

Investigation of the economic relations of birds was continued as usual, both in the field and in the laboratory, the contents of some 2000 bird stomachs having been examined; special field investigations were also continued, by Dr. S. D. Judd and Prof. F. E. L. Beal. The enforcement of the Lacey Act, specially consigned to the Department of Agriculture, added greatly to the work and responsibilities of the Biological Survey, and the prompt and thorough measures taken by the Acting-Chief, Dr. Palmer, are already a matter of record in this journal.

The publications of the Survey, both economic and technical, have been carried on with vigor, and include several numbers of the 'Farmers' Bulletins,' and four numbers of the 'North American Fauna.' There were also reprints of several 'Bulletins,' including three reprints of the Farmers' Bulletin No. 54, on 'Common Birds in their relation to Agriculture,' aggregating 70,000, and making a total issue of more than 200,000 copies of this important document. In addition to all this was of course the laborious routine work, including the distribution of schedules and the writing of some 2000 letters.

THE DELAWARE VALLEY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB held its annual meeting at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, January 3, 1901. Dr. Spencer Trotter spoke on 'Birds observed in Nova Scotia' and Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads on 'The Economic Value of Hawks and Owls.' Mr. Wm. L. Baily exhibited a number of lantern slides of birds and nests photographed from nature.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Charles J. Pennock; Vice-President, William A. Shryock; Secretary, Henry W. Fowler; Treasurer, Stewardson Brown. The average attendance for the past year was twenty, and among the more interesting communications may be mentioned the following: 'Winter Bird Life at Cape Charles, Va.,' by Geo. Spencer Morris; 'Notes on the Birds of Palm Beach, Fla.,' by Dr. W. E. Hughes; 'The Earliest Describers of our Birds,' by Witmer Stone; 'Resemblances in Bird Songs,' by Samuel N. Rhoads; 'Shorebirds observed at Stone Harbor, N. J.,' by D. N. McCadden and Dr. J. F. Prendergast; 'Crossbills in New Jersey,' by Wm. B. Evans; 'A Season's Observations of the New Jersey Gull Colonies,' by Wm. L. Baily; 'Breeding of the Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard,' by H. W. Coggins; 'Recent Capture of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers in Florida,' by C. J. Pennock. The club has recently elected as an Honorary Member, Dr. Samuel W. Woodhouse.

PROFESSOR ALFRED NEWTON, F. R. S., has recently been awarded by the Royal Society one of the Royal medals in recognition of his eminent services to ornithology. In presenting the medal the President,

Lord Lester, paid to the recipient the following high tribute: "Professor Newton has devoted himself for the last fifty years to the study of ornithology; and the 'Dictionary of Birds' may well be called the résumé of his labors. Professor Newton's work is eminently critical—a model of careful and cautious criticism of everything pertaining to his favorite branch of science. The 'Dictionary of Birds' is the acknowledged standard work on ornithology, the progress of which science in this country is due mainly to his critical, suggestive, and stimulating influence. His personal labors refer chiefly to historical, systematic, and faunistic questions. It is by his untiring efforts that the vexed question of nomenclature and synonymy has been practically settled and has been put on its present footing. He is also one of the leading authorities in the modern branch of zoögeography, which owes some of the most important modifications and generalizations to him. Lastly, it is only fair to mention that he is one of the few zoölogists among his contemporaries who, from the first, embraced the doctrine of evolution according to Darwinian principles."

THE Fifth Annual meeting of the Audubon Society of New York State was held in the large lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History on March 8, 1901. The President, Morris K. Jesup, presided. The exercises included the annual election, Mr. Jesup being re-elected to the office of President, and Miss E. H. Lockwood to that of Secretary-Treasurer, and addresses by Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Dr. T. S. Palmer, William Dutcher, and Frank M. Chapman. Mr. Skinner spoke of the 'Educational Value of Bird Study' which, with the study of the more common forms of animal and plant-life about us, he characterized as of greater importance than the study, in a foreign tongue, of events which transpired 2000 years ago. He emphasized especially the elevating, purifying influence of contact with nature and heartily endorsed all educational work which would tend to give us a practical knowledge of creatures with which we daily come in contact. Dr. Palmer spoke of the necessity for laws designed to protect non-game as well as game birds, and explained in detail the relation of the Federal to State Laws; the most important provision of the Federal law making an animal subject to the laws of whatever State or Territory it chanced to be in.

Mr. Chapman reviewed the work of the Audubon Societies and commented on the remarkable results they had accomplished with only limited means. Mr. Dutcher exhibited a series of slides, made by himself on the Maine coast during July, 1900, and showing certain of the larger colonies of Herring Gulls which had been protected from the demands of feather hunters by wardens whose services Mr. Dutcher had secured by means of the Thayer Fund.

THE A. O. U. COMMITTEE ON BIRD PROTECTION stands ready to investigate any illegal killing of birds duly reported to any member of the Committee. For a list of the members for the present year see 'The Auk' for Jan., 1901, pp. 103, 104.